6 years from the date of coming into force of the World Trade Organisation Agreement resulting from the Uruguay Round.

Import of Milk Powder

6289. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of milk powder received as aid that has been imported during the last three years and price/rate at which this was imported;

(b) the price/rate at which this was sold; and

(c) to whom the money received as profit after sale of milk power has gone?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The import of milk powder received as aid during 1991-92 to 1993-94 and tranrfer value thereof are as under:—

Value : Rs. Lakhs

Year	EEC Food aid-Qty. in MT.	Transfer value Rs.	Total value
1991-92	Nil	Nil	Nil
1992-93	11994.48	46,000	5517.46
1993-94	2999.68	46,000	1379.86

(b) and (c) Milk powder is obtained under Operation Flood Project mainly to generate resources for dairy development activities and is not received with a motive of profit making.

Negative subsidies in Agricultural sector

6290. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3691 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 18th April, 1994 and state what will be the gain if the agricultural subsidies are brought to zero level?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The Aggregate Meausrement of Support was calculated for the base period 1986-87 to 1988-89, for the specific purpose of arriving at reduction commitments in the Uruguay Round. In the case of India, the Aggregate Measurement of Support worked out to a negative figure in the base period 1986-89, because support prices of most agricultural commodities were below the international reference price during that period.

India's Export Shape in World Trade

6291. Shri BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of India's export in the World Trade;

(b) the share of other countries participating in GATT in the World Trade;

(c) which are the sectors in which our exports are expected to sshow a rise in the near future and to what extent; and

(d) the target countries to whom exports are likely to increase, commodity-wise and amount-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India's share in the world exports during 1992 was 0.52 per cent.

(SOURCE: CMIE "World Economy & Indias place in it October, 1993).

(b) The share of some of the major countries in world trade during are given below:—

Country	% share in the world trade
1. USA	13.3
2. Federal Republic of Germany	11.1
3. Japan	7.6
4. France	6.3
5. U.K.	5.5
6. Netherlands	3.6
7. Singapore	1.8
8. Australia	1.2

(SOURCE : CMIE, "World Economy & India's place in it" October, 1993)

(c) and (d) It is the policy of the Government to boost exports and diversify the same in terms of commodity & country coverage. Sectors expected to show significant growth are agricultural products, marine products, Engineering goods, Gems and Jewellery, textiles and leather goods etc. Export promotion is a continuous and ongoing process and steps are taken to boost exports in consultation with trade, industry and export promotion organisations. Efforts are also being made to increase exports to new destinations like South Africa, Israel etc.

Rise in Indian exports due to GATT Agreement

6292. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's exports are estimated to rise as a result of implementation of GATT agreements;

(b) what are the areas to withness rise in exports and their foreign exchange earning;

(c) what ase the estimated agricultural export in respect thereof;

(d) whether existing restrictions on export of agricultural produce will be removed in the light of GATT negotiations;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) According to a GATT Secretariat estimate, would trade would increase by more than 700 billion dollars as a result of the Uruauay Round, and the largest incease in trade would occur in the area of clothing (60 per cent), agricultural, forestry and fishery products (20 per cent) and processed food and beverages (19 per cent). Since our existing and potential export competitiveness largely lies in these areas, India should get its due share in the overall gains in these sectors. The precise gains in various sectors will depend upon a number of factors, and it would be difficult to quantify them.

The agreement on Agriculture does not require lifting of restrictions on exports. Alhough our export regime is being progressively liberalized, food security has always to be kept in view by the government.